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FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, November 18.

CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE AND THE PRESIDENT.

In regard to the interviews of Chief Justice Chase and ex-secretary McCulloch with the President, of which so much has been said of late, the facts are that the first interview was in regard to matters connected with the Judicial department, and no connection with the subsequent proposition to appoint Chief Justice Chase Minister to England. Mr. Chase took occasion to urge upon Mr. Johnson the propriety of recommending the Constitutional amendment, adopted by Congress, to the favorable consideration of the Legislatures of the States as of his own act proposed for that, for the second and third clauses, he should not be responsible, as they were the work of others. Mr. Chase has in no sense made himself a party to devising a scheme which Andrew Johnson may adopt as his own. In regard to the power which the loyal people have to control the action of the rebel States in amendments to anything it has that purpose done. Those who have the best means of knowing the views of the people of the South think that they favor the Constitutional amendment—that not affect his relation as leader of the church, as any dissolution of the tie that binds him to his congregation. He has always stood by the Union, and has defended them; not to act hastily, but thoughtfully, prayerfully. He prayed to God that he might be directed to right action, and that he might receive and reproach heaped upon him. This was the last time he would appear in the pulpit until the sanctuary was purified.

The congregation were visibly affected, the doctor himself could scarcely refrain from weeping when Mrs. Prentiss has petitioned for a divorce.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Manner of Recovering the Old Cable.

[Extract from Cyrus W. Field's Speech at the New York Banquet.]

But our work was not over. After landing the cable and finding it defective, we had a second task—to return to mid-ocean and recover that lost in the expedition of last year. This enterprise was undertaken with confidence, but not without anxiety. Many even more than the first. Every day I was asked, "how it was done?" Well, it does seem rather difficult to fish for a jewel at the bottom of the ocean two miles and a half deep. But it is not so very difficult—when you know how. We knew that we could not go a-fishing at random, nor was our success a mere "chance." It was the triumph of the highest order of mechanical skill. We had four ships, and on board some of the most skillful men in England, next Monday the ocean, as a hunter knows every trail in the forest. Thirty degrees Captain Moriarty's ship, the Albany, arrived at the Agamenticus. In 1857-8. He was in the Great Eastern last year, and now the paddle wheels and

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DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY

OFFICE, No. 51 CLARK-ST.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1860.

A PARALLEL.

We published the other day the hostile comments of the Cincinnati *Enquirer* on the "Live or die" article of the Chicago *Times*. The arguments of the *Enquirer* bore a striking resemblance to the strictures of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, in November, 1859, on an article in the Cleveland *Leader*, which announced that the Whig party had received its mortal wound, and had nothing more to do than to gather its mantle about its bier and die. The *Leader* affirmed that the proslavery Buchanan platform, on which the party stood, and the crushing overthrow it had just experienced in the defeat of General Scott, left it no political future, and nothing but lingering misery and inevitable dissolution. It, therefore, called on the anti-slavery men of the party, then known as Seward Whigs, to unload those from the Whig organization, and, uniting with the anti-slavery Democrats and Free Soilers, form a new, fresh, progressive party, with a new name and a new platform. The name suggested by the *Leader* was the "Republican party," and the platform—"free soil, free speech, free press, and opposition to all forms of tyranny over the minds and bodies of men." The writer, now we think the editor of the *Leader*, well remembers how warmly the Seward Whigs received the announcement that the Whig party had finished its career, that its existence was drawing to a close and that its members should stand absolved from their party obligations. He, too, remembers how bitterly the *Leader* was assailed by its Whig contemporaries throughout the State, for its alleged treachery to the party. The identical line of argument now pursued by the *Enquirer* and other Copperhead prints in reply to the *Times*, was then used by the Whig journals of Ohio to combat the assertions of the *Leader*. They pointed out that Scott had been beaten only 16,000 votes in the State of Ohio, while Union men had polled 1,400,000 votes, against 1,600,000 by the Democrats. It was shown that a change of four per cent from the Democrats to the Whigs in Ohio, Pennsylvania, Indiana and Connecticut would have elected Scott, and that it was to the power of the Free Soil fraction to have defeated Pierce. The Whig party "never was," they were proudly pointed to; how it had elected John Quincy Adams, General Harrison and General Taylor, and how they all came to electing Henry Clay. Why should a party so numerous, so respectable, and conservative, composed as it was of the sinews of the land, be discouraged by reason of a defeat, and kill or commit suicide? The thing was preposterous, and the thought of it must not be tolerated. As a great conservative organization, the Whig party, it was said, politically speaking, ought to, should and held back the radical and aggressive Democracy from rushing the country into dangers. It was prophesied that none but those who had no stake in the country would bring the Whig party into power. Only have faith and patience, and all would come out right.

Is this not exactly the style of argumentation now being used by the Copperhead press in their controversy with the *Times*? We all remember of the Whig party—remember how that, it dragged out a wretched existence for a year or two longer and then died expired. Its pro-slavery platform and its conservatism killed it. The Democratic party has more vitality and tenacity of life; but it occupies far worse grounds than the Whig party stood on. It opposes equal rights to the negro race; it sympathizes with proslavery rebels; it gave aid and comfort to the rebellion which sought to destroy the Union; it conserves caste and class legislation, and consequently all such radical and wise measures calculated to better the condition of the poor and lowly; and it hangs like a dead weight on the wheels of progress. Such a party is doomed. It bears the disease of the conservative Whig party, and the organization of the radical, wide-awake Republican progressive party, the pro-slavery "Democracy" has been losing ground. Beaten at every election, each successive defeat has been more decisive and stunning than the last. The defeat of the last battle it fought resulted in a perfect Waterloo overthrow, notwithstanding it was reinforced by Andrew Johnson and his brawling and bellowing forces.

The *Times* is entirely right when it announces that the party is in articulo mortis, and it is the duty of the friends of freedom to see that the corpse receives a decent burial. The disease—*opposition to equal civil and political rights for all citizens*. But the remedy it proposes we fear is impracticable. The Democratic party will not be dug, by reason of its pro-slavery guilt, too far committed to the dogmas of the oligarchy, too bitterly prejudiced against men of color, for reformation. The progress of agricultural ideas was rapidly decreasing in all parts of Britain, and the sooner they were laid to rest with the other slowly overgrown and monopolistic. In Ireland this evil exists in a more aggravated form. The lands are largely held by non-residents, by many absentee landlords, who have much personal interest in the welfare of Ireland and the Irish, as they have in the welfare of the Mexicans. They hold the lands for the rent they bring, and this rent is the source of all complaints from the tenants by taking their business in the lands of others. These agents enjoy a favorable position, and necessarily a good deal of power. The more wretched the tenants be the more they will grind the faces of the poor.

The great remedy for these evils is the establishment of peasant proprietorship. Let the land be divided into small farms, and sold to the tillers of the soil. Let the tenants become owners of the soil they cultivate. This speech was sharply commented upon by the Irish press of Dublin, and a few nights later Mr. Bright addressed a meeting of workingmen, in which he returned to the subject. Parliament, very properly, is in favor of giving to the people the land of the country. The question is to whom shall it be granted. Shall it be given to the aristocracy, to the landlords and proprietors already overgrown with property, or shall it be granted to the people, to the tillers of the soil? Mr. Bright's remedy is that the British Government purchase the lands of the non-resident owners, and then dispose of them to actual settlers in small lots, for cash or on long credit. The present rents would have every possible incentive to induce and thrift. This plan would restore the through cultivation of the land, production would be proportionately increased, and there would grow up a community now almost unknown in Ireland, of independent proprietors, each owning the land and having a direct interest in the welfare of the country.

We think there is much practical wisdom in these suggestions of Mr. Bright. They address themselves to the real evil, and to the remedy. There is nothing so destructive of popular attachment to the country as to deprive the people of all property and interest in the soil, but of all property and interest in the soil, but of all property and interest in the soil, but

SAFETY FIRST

THE RAILROAD WAR.

Capture of the Wyoming Road Confirmed by Arrival of Officials at Cheyenne.

[From Our Extra Correspondent.]

[Between Denver and Cheyenne.]

Cheyenne, November 17, 1868.

The whole story of the capture of the Wyoming road is confirmed by the arrival here of Messrs. Dillon, Sidney, Stanton, Bushnell, Callaway, Hoxie, Bowen, Hughes, Hall, Bartlett, Hughes, Hall, Bartlett, Hughes, Hall, Bartlett

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THE CITY.

MAYOR ARMY [illegible] will lecture this evening at Metropolitan Hall, for the benefit of Trinity Sunday-school.

Y. M. C. A.—A meeting of the Trustees of the Young Men's Christian Association will be held at the Library Building, at ten, o'clock, at the office of W. W. Boyington. A full attendance is desired.

POSTMASTER OF CHICAGO.—Colonel Robert A. Gilmore was appointed Postmaster of Chicago on Friday last. Colonel Gilmore is a prominent citizen, formerly from Cincinnati, Ohio, and a Union soldier.

DIRECTORS OF PORTERS.—The porters of Metropolitan Hall, Kennedy's Block, Randolph street, are to hold assembly at 24, o'clock Monday afternoon, in Room Book Room, to discuss business of importance.

CHANGE OF TIME.—On and after Sunday, the 25th inst., passenger trains on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad will leave Chicago as follows:

Day Express.....5.00 a. m.
Mail and Express.....4.30 p. m.
Evening Accommodation.....5.30 p. m.
Aurora Accommodation.....4.30 p. m.

DEAF AND DUMB.—George Martin has been relieving himself [illegible] upon the sympathies of citizens residing in the West Division on deaf and dumb, and to appeal to other physical infirmities, which, in his opinion, unfit him for obtaining a livelihood by his own labor. Upon investigation of the facts, it is found that he could both hear and talk.

BASE BALL.—A match game of base ball was played on Friday afternoon between the first nine of the Morrison Club and the fifteen years old of the Rowena Club, on the Morrison Club grounds, corner of Twenty-second and Dearborn streets. The game resulted in the favor of the Morrison Club, the score standing 41 to 21. The game was called because of the darkness, at the end of the seventh inning. The Rowena nine will challenge the Rowenas previous to the 1st of December.

PRESENTATION.—On Friday afternoon, at the closing exercises of the "Graham Seminary," Mrs. Graham, who retires from the position of Principal, presented to Miss Mary Graham, who has succeeded her, a handsome gift from her pupils, of an elegant copy of the "Lady of the Lake."

FUNERAL.—The Rt. Rev. Dr. Clarkson, Bishop of Nebraska and Dakota, formerly Rector of St. James Church, is now in this city, at the residence of his brother, J. P. Clarkson, Esq., No. 278 Huron street, having arrived from Louisville, Ky., in quest, in the consecration of Bishop Crandell of the Diocese of Kentucky, and which ceremony is to take place to-day, in the consecration of the Archbishop of Wisconsin, which will occur in a short time.

BURGLARY.—The residence of John Graves, a farmer residing about twenty-five miles from the city, on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, was entered on Friday night by burglars. They stole a pocket-book containing about $100 in money, and a number of notes. It is said Monday there were evidences that they had been engaged in the business for a long time, the amount of bonds implicated by the country being quite large. The notes were payable to the order of Graves.

ANNA E. DICKINSON.—It is hardly necessary to make more than the announcement that Anna E. Dickinson will speak at the Opera House next Tuesday, to fill the entire building with as overflowing audience. She is universally acknowledged to be one of the first of the literary and scientific women of America. Her fine personal appearance, bright intellect and sparkling wit will attract to hear her a large audience, and to countenance, for so famous audience in friendship's cause.

BUSINESS JOURNEY.—The establishment of Messrs Giles Brothers & Co No. 123 Lake street, is becoming the Tiffany's of Chicago as a dealer in [illegible] fine rich jewelry and gold and silver ware. A large number of the rich mementoes which are presented on the occasion of weddings and other notable events, and the [illegible] of attendants are made by this well-known house, and the display of rich bridal sets and silver and gold and china, rich bridal sets and similar articles of taste and luxury testify to their skill and resources in supplying new styles and articles.

AN ACTRESS.—The final examination of John Rogers, the notorious swindler, who was arrested some time ago, and who seems to have won the affections of a certain Miss Mary Peterson, appeared at the Police Court yesterday morning, when the case was continued until Monday, Rogers remaining in the custody of Officer Patterson. It appears that the pretended Rogers is a female, and that the name is not agreeable to Mr. Peterson's notions of propriety. The deserted youth was in the habit of calling upon the fair one, and the two would [illegible] very pleasantly together, when the latter, it is said, would [illegible] and retire, and the former would [illegible] and retire. A portion of two hundred dollars was found upon the person of the so-called Rogers, which he [illegible] to have been [illegible] by the [illegible].

ANOTHER DISASTER BY SOUTH WATER STREET.

Eight Buildings Reduced to Ruins—Extensive Destruction of Business Property—Suspicions of Incendiarism—Statement of Losses and Insurance.

LOSS NEARLY HALF A MILLION.

Fire on North Wells Street.

One of these deplorable fires that [illegible] time to time startle the community, and cause [illegible] morning between four and five o'clock. The fire originated in the rear of Wyatt street, in the immediate vicinity of the [illegible] of Lake, and [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]